37. Report on Mollusca collected at the Monte Bello Islands. By Tom Iredale *.

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(Text-figure 1.)

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The small collection brought back by Mr. P. D. Montague is still of much interest on account of the geographical position of the group.

Hedley, in the Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. vol. xxviii. pp. 876–883 (1903), introduced divisional names to indicate the different faunal elements recognisable in the Marine Fauna of Australia. He determined four primary divisions, to which he gave the names Adelaidean, Peronian, Solanderian, and Dampierian Regions. The limits of the Adelaidean Region were noted as probably being Wilson's Promontory in Victoria and Geraldton in West Australia, embracing the whole southern coast of Australia and round the south-west corner. The Peronian Region designated the East Coast from Wilson's Promontory north to Moreton Bay in South Queensland. The Solanderian Region was given to the remainder of the Queensland coast northwards to Torres Straits; whilst the Dampierian Region extended westwards from Torres Straits to Houtmann's Abrolhos, scarcely north of Geraldton, West Australia.

Verco (Trans. Roy. Soc. South Austr. vol. xxxvi. pp. 202–205, 1912) has now given a list of common Geraldton and Houtmann's Abrolhos marine molluscs, which have been clearly shown to belong to the Adelaidean Region, as out of a total of 150 species, 71 per cent. were also found in South Australia. This suggests that the limit of the Adelaidean must be placed north of Houtmann's Abrolhos, and I can now show that few Adelaidean forms extend as far north as the Monte Bello Group.

Hedley recently catalogued the Queensland Marine Molluscan Fauna (Proc. Austr. Assoc. Adv. Sci. Brisbane, 1909, pp. 343–371 & 809–810), when he mentioned over 1800 species. Very numerous additions have since been made.

No list of West Australian Marine Mollusca is known to me, but it would be of great advantage to zoogeographers were such, when prepared, shown under Hedley's regional names.

* Communicated by Prof. J. Stanley Gardiner, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.

The present collection only numbers forty-four species and it is typically Dampierian; only one Adelaidean form, *Conus anemone* Lamarck, occurring in it. The nomenclature and sequence of species here used are based upon Hedley's Queensland List above noted, the few alterations made being accompanied by notes which I submit to Mr. Hedley's consideration. For it must be acknowledged that all work on Australian molluscs has been rendered easy by the unparalleled energy displayed by Mr. Hedley, and his knowledge of the literature and forms is so complete that I know I am more likely than he to have erred.

In the British Museum there is preserved a collection made at the Monte Bello Islands and presented to that Institution by Mr. T. H. Haynes. This collection has not been determined, and includes about fifty additional species. I have not had time to investigate the nomenclature of these forms, but as far as zoo-geographical relations are concerned they seem to confirm the present collection in its entirety.

In the following List I note the word Solanderian against all those included in Hedley's Queensland List:—

Arca fusca Bruguière, 1789.	Solanderian.
Malleus malleus Linné, 1758.	do.
Ostræa cucullata Born, 1778.	do.
Chlamys radula Linné, 1758.	do.
,, *squamosus* Gmelin, 1791, var.	
,, *lentiginosus* Reeve, 1853, var.	do.
Lima lima Linné, 1758.	do.
,, *multicostata* Sowerby, 1843.	
,, *fragilis* Chemnitz.	
Modiolus philippinarum Hanley, 1844.	do.
Cardita incrassata Sowerby, 1825.	do.
Cardium dupuchense Reeve, 1845.	do.
,, *unedo* Linné, 1758.	do.
Tridacna elongata Lamarck, 1819.	do.
Antigona tiara Dillwyn, 1817.	do.
Paphia literata Linné, 1758.	do.
Acanthopleura spinosa Bruguière, 1792.	do.
,, *gemmata* Blainville, 1825.	do.
Haliotis squamata Reeve, 1846.	do.
,, *varia* Linné, 1758, var.	do.
Euchelus atratus Gmelin, 1791.	do.
Turbo squamosus Gray, 1847.	do.
Nerita albicilla Linné, 1758.	do.
Acmæa saccharina Linné, 1758, var.	do.
Cerithium fasciatum Bruguière, 1792.	do.
Eulima montagueana, sp. n.	
Subularia montebelloensis, sp. n.	
Cymatium aquatile Reeve, 1844.	do.
Natica vitellus Linné, 1758.	do.

Cypræa caputserpentis Linné, 1758.	Solanderian.
,, *caurica* Linné, 1758.	do.
,, *cylindrica* Born, 1778.	do.
,, *erosa* Linné, 1758.	do.
,, *errones* Linné, 1758.	do.
,, *moneta* Linné, 1758.	do.
Scaphella volva Gmelin, 1791.	do.
,, *zebra* Leach, 1814, var.	do.
,, *hedleyi*, nom. nov.	
Voluta oblita Smith, 1909 (=*norrisii* auct.).	
Ancilla elongata Gray, 1847.	do.
Conus anemone Lamarck, 1810.	
Arcularia suturalis Lamarck, 1822.	do.
Rhodostoma auris-felis Bruguière, 1789.	do.
Bullaria columellaris Menke, 1843.	

Note.—As regards generic denominations I would consider the following alterations preferable :—

Cardium unedo	should be	*Fragum unedo.*
Ancilla elongata	,,	*Amalda elongata.*
Arcularia suturalis	,,	*Alectrion suturalis.*

The species noted seem to differ sufficiently from the types of the genera first named to merit generic distinction.

Cardita incrassata Sowerby and *Cypræa caputserpentis* Linné occur in Verco's Geraldton List, but as both are marked as *not* occurring in South Australia, they are obviously stragglers from the north, and probably there reach their southern limit.

It will at once be observed that almost all the species occur also in the Solanderian Region, whilst it is certain that some of those not so marked do occur there, e. g. *Lima multicostata* Sowerby*. The element characterising the Dampierian Region is not well marked in the present collection, the only notable species being the *Scaphellæ*, but it must again be observed that the Adelaidean element is almost completely absent, which fact is of some importance.

Modiolus philippinarum Hanley, 1844.

Under this name I include specimens which I compared with the presumptive type specimens in the British Museum. I, however, cannot see any differences worthy of consideration between these and the type (presumably) specimens of *Modiola metcalfei* Hanley.

In the Proc. Zool. Soc. (Lond.) 1844, pp. 14–17, there is a paper entitled "Descriptions of a new species of Mytilacea &c.," by Sylvanus Hanley. This paper was read Feb. 13, 1844, and published in July 1844. On p. 14 is described *Modiola metcalfei* from "Hab. ?, Mus. Cuming, Hanley"; and on p. 15, *M. philippinarum* from "Hab. Zebu, Philippinarum, Mus. Cuming, Hanley."

* I note that Hedley (Mem. Austr. Mus. iv. 1902, p. 309) regarded this as simply a variety of *Lima lima* Linné 1758, which would account for its omission from his Queensland List.

If this were the first introduction, *M. metcalfei* has priority, but in Hanley's 'Bivalve Shells,' these two species are again described and figured. The locality given for both species is the Philippine Islands, and the specimens above noted from the Cuming Collection are so labelled. Both names appear on the same page, but here again *M. metcalfei* appears first. According to the data given in the Introduction to the work this page appeared in 1843! Whichever appeared first, I conclude that *M. metcalfei* would claim usage in preference to *M. philippinarum*. If it be conceded that both species were described from the same locality, there cannot be the slightest hesitation in accepting the identity of the two species, the very slight difference in form being almost certainly due to age.

Antigona tiara (Dillwyn, 1817)*.

In illegally rejecting *Cytherea* of Bolten 1798 and accepting *Antigona* Schumacher 1817 in its stead, Jukes-Browne (Proc. Malac. Soc. (Lond.) vol. xi. p. 70, 1914) has unwittingly selected the most appropriate name. For a valid reason for the rejection of *Cytherea* Bolten 1798 exists in the fact that there is a prior *Cytherea* of Fabricius, Ent. Syst. vol. iv. p. 413, 1794, as well as a *Cythere* O. F. Müller, Entomostraca, p. 63, 1785. This was unknown to Jukes-Browne and overlooked by Dall, Hedley, and Suter, who have recently used Bolten's name. According to nomenclators, *Antigona* Schumacher 1817 was predated by *Antigonus* Hübner 1816, and hence, according to British usage, invalid; but Sherborn has shown that *Antigonus* was not published by Hübner until 1820, leaving *Antigona* unassailable. This detail was also unknown to Jukes-Browne as to most malacologists.

Acanthopleura spinosa (Bruguière, 1792).

Specimens of large size were obtained, and these seem interesting on account of the southern distribution, this being the furthest south record I have traced.

Acanthopleura gemmata (Blainville, 1825).

For the past five years I have been studying the forms of the genus *Acanthopleura*, especially with relation to those grouped by Pilsbry (Man. Conch. vol. xiv. pp. 221–226, 1893) under the name *Acanthopleura spiniger* Sowerby. This would seem an appropriate place to note generally the points raised.

Hedley has accepted for the species name Linné's *Chiton aculeatus*, but I agree with Pilsbry in rejecting this as indeterminable. Pilsbry, however, discarded *Chiton gemmatus* Blainville (Dict. Sci. Nat. vol. xxxvi. p. 544, 1825) and selected *Chiton spiniger* Sowerby (Mag. Nat. Hist. 1840, p. 287, Suppl. pl. xvi. fig. 2) instead.

* [The parentheses around the names of authors placed after scientific names in this paper are used in accordance with Article 23 of the International Rules of Nomenclature (Proc. 7th Int. Cong. Boston, 1907, p. 44 (1912)).—Editor.]

I can see no flaw in Blainville's description, and the locality "New Holland" suggests that it might have been brought home from Torres Straits where it was very common, or it might even have been collected by Peron and Lesueur at Shark's Bay, West Australia, whence Thiele (Die Fauna Südwest Australiens, vol. iii. p. 398, 1911) has recently recorded it under the name *Acanthopleura spiniger* Sowerby.

Sowerby's *Chiton spiniger* was of unknown locality, and the figure is somewhat abnormal as to the length of the spines on the girdle.

Pilsbry included *A. spiniger* Sowerby in the typical subgenus (*A. spinosa* (Bruguière being the type of the genus) and proposed a new subgenus *Amphitomura* (Nautilus, Jan. 1893, p. 105) for *Ch. borbonicus* Deshayes, admitting *Ch. brevispinosus* Sowerby as distinct from that species but referable to the same subgenus. These two are practically from the same locality, and typical specimens prove their identity.

From the Red Sea comes a form which has just as commonly been referred to *A. "spiniger"* as to any other species, Pilsbry making note of this. I have examined many specimens, and this is undoubtedly referable to the species *brevispinosa*, but as certainly subspecifically separable. This form, which should bear Rochebrune's name *balansæ*, completely breaks down any subgeneric distinction between *brevispinosa* and *gemmata*; but the latter is just as clearly subgenerically recognisable when contrasted with *spinosa*.

Pilsbry included *Ch. echinatus* Barnes under *Acanthopleura*, though forming a subgenus (*Mesotomura*, Nautilus, Jan. 1893, p. 103) for it. I would reject this species from the genus, so that my genus *Acanthopleura* would read:—

ACANTHOPLEURA.
- Subgenus *Acanthopleura*.
  - *spinosa* Bruguière.
- Subgenus *Amphitomura*.
  - *brevispinosa* Sowerby
    - (=*borbonica* Desh.)
      - with several subspecies.
  - *gemmata* Blainville
    - (=*spiniger* Sowerby)
      - with several subspecies.
- Subgenus *Maugeria*.
  - *granulata* Gmelin.

I must note that dissection of the type of *Chiton cunninghami* Reeve, described from "Australia," proves that shell to be identical with *brevispinosa* and the locality incorrect.

TURBO SQUAMOSUS Gray, 1847.

Hedley included in his List a *Turbo foliaceus* Philippi, 1846. In the Zeitschr. für Malak. (Menke) 1846, p. 98, Philippi

described *Turbo lamellosus*. In the Conch.-Cab. (Küster) *Turbo*, p. 41, Philippi figured this species, but renamed it *Turbo foliaceus* as his former name was preoccupied by Broderip. This would seem to be the entry quoted by Hedley, the titlepage of the volume giving 1846. In the British Museum copy of this work the dates of publication have been collated, as the titlepage date referred only to the first few pages. I there find that page 41 appeared in 1847.

Gray, in the Narr. Surv. Voy. 'Fly,' vol. ii. p. 359, fig. 8, pl. ii. 1847, described the same shell from Port Essington under the name *Turbo squamosus*. There is no question of priority, however, as there is a prior *Turbo foliaceus* Gmelin (Syst. Nat. p. 3602, 1791) invalidating Philippi's name.

I have noted that Reeve (Conch. Icon. *Turbo*, fig. 17, 1848) gave the name *Turbo laminiferus* to the same species, and that specimens from Torres Straits were independently named *Turbo foliaceus* by Hombron and Jacquinot, which name was published by Rousseau in the Voy. Pôle Sud, vol. v. 1854, p. 60. The figures (Moll. pl. xiv. figs. 34–37) may have been issued earlier, but I have no data, and the invalidity of the name obviates any inquiry.

Acmæa saccharina (Linné, 1758), var.

Under the above name I have included two specimens.

In his Queensland List Hedley admitted two species of *Acmæa* under the names, *Acmæa costata* Sowerby 1839, and *Acmæa saccharina* Linné 1758. Why the former name was used I cannot say, as in the Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 1904, p. 189, Hedley himself went into the matter of the nomenclature of the Sydney shell known as *Acmæa costata* Sowerby and endeavoured to prove that name inapplicable, and that the correct name was *Acmæa alticostata* Angas (Proc Zool. Soc. (Lond.) 1865, p. 56, pl. ii. fig. 1) given to a South Australian form. I have not seen any controversion of Hedley's argument, so with the help of Mr. G. C. Robson, of the British Museum, I tried to clear the matter up. Working at this group Mr. Robson recovered the specimen from which the figure of *Lottia? costata* Sowerby (Zool. Beechey's Voy. 1839, p. 147, pl. xxxix. fig. 1) was prepared, and it proves to have the data "Arica, Peru" on the back of the tablet. It is obviously not the Australian shell, and this discovery absolutely disposes of Sowerby's name as referable to the Sydney *Acmæa*.

The same species occurs in South Queensland, but in North Queensland it is replaced by a different species, which Hedley catalogued as *Acmæa saccharina* Linné 1758. At Port Curtis I collected a series of specimens, and the determination of the name to be used has caused quite a lot of trouble.

Mr. Robson has investigated the question of the type locality of Linné's *Acmæa saccharina* and has fixed this as the Philippine

Islands. This is necessary, as there can be no question that, due to the wide range of the species, it can and must be divided into subspecies. In the latest Monograph of the family, Pilsbry (Man. Conch. vol. xiii. p. 49 *et seq.*, 1891) did not determine these but admitted *Acmæa saccharina* Linné, quoting as a synonym *Patella lanx* Reeve: p. 50, var. *stellaris* Q. & G., giving as synonyms *stella* Lesson and ? *octoradiata* Hutton, and naming p. 50, var. *perplexa* nov., from Australia, quoting under this name ? *stellaris* Reeve and *octoradiata* Hutton. He accepted Sowerby's name *costata* for the Australian shell, synonymising with it Angas's *alticostata*. In the Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 1904, p. 188, Hedley put on record that Pilsbry's var. *perplexa* was absolutely Hutton's *octoradiata*, and that this was a valid species. There can be no question about this, but Hedley accepted Hutton's name, whereas he should have chosen Pilsbry's, as Hutton's name was invalidated by *Patella octoradiata* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. p. 3699, 1791.

Suter, reviewing New Zealand Acmæidæ (Proc. Malac. Soc. (Lond.) vol. vii. pp. 315–326, 1907), recognised in *Patella stella* Lesson (Voy. 'Coquille,' vol. ii. p. 421, 1831) the shell commonly known as *corticata* Hutton, but admitted the form Hutton named, with subspecific rank. He also pointed out its alliance with the Australian *A. alticostata* Angas. The New Zealand species is certainly specifically distinct from every form of *saccharina*.

At the same place Suter admitted *octoradiata* Hutton, and placed these two species in a subgenus *Collisellina*. This name was proposed by Dall (Amer. Journ. Conch. vol. vi. p. 259, 1871) for his section B, which covered *saccharina* Linné and *borneensis* Reeve. In the Voy. de l'Astrol., Zool. vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 349, 1835, Quoy and Gaimard introduced their genus *Patelloïda* for southern Limpet-like forms with distinct anatomical features. In 1847 Gray designated as type *P. rugosa* Q. & G., and as this is one of the original members of the genus this selection must stand. I suggest that *P. rugosa* Q. & G. is a member of the present group, and that *Patelloïda* Quoy and Gaimard should displace *Collisellina* Dall. The group is well defined and easily recognisable.

Patelloïda stellaris Q. & G. for a New Ireland shell, which is certainly not identical with the North Australian form, is invalid on account of Bolten's *Patella stellaris* (Mus. Bolten. p. 12, 1798) given to a different form of *A. saccharina*.

Patella lanx Reeve was described from Japan.

Other early names given to *saccharina*-like shells are all inapplicable to the Australian form, which is therefore unnamed. These differ appreciably from typical specimens, whether specimens from Monte Bello Islands, Port Essington, Cape York, or Port Curtis are contrasted, and I therefore note them as *A. saccharina* Linné, var.

Verco referred the shells from South-West Australia to *A. alticostata*, and specimens in the British Museum labelled West

Australia and Swan River, West Australia, confirm this disposition, as they closely approach the South-East Australian species and are very different from any form of *Acmæa saccharina*.

These sketchy remarks must well show the confusion that exists in this family, and the urgent need of a skilful and careful monographer.

My notes would read easily if summarised thus:—*Acmæa saccharina* Linné. Type locality, Philippine Islands, divisible into subspecies: *Patella lanx* Reeve, Japan, one valid name. *Patelloïda stellaris* Quoy & Gaimard, New Ireland: form probably recognisable, name invalid. Subspecies ranging from Cape York westwards to Monte Bello Islands and southwards to Port Curtis, recognisable but unnamed.

Acmæa saccharina, var. *perplexa* Pilsbry is a distinct species, commonly called *Acmæa octoradiata* Hutton, but Hutton's name is invalid.

Acmæa alticostata Angas is the name for the Sydney shell, which ranges southwards through Bass Straits and then westwards to Geraldton, West Australia, and this is quite a valid species. Sowerby's *Lottia? costata* (type preserved in the British Museum) came from Arica, Peru, and has no connection with the Australian shell erroneously so-called.

Acmæa stella Lesson, from New Zealand, is closely allied to *A. alticostata* Angas, but is certainly separable as a distinct species.

The group is well marked and has been classed under *Collisellina* Dall 1871, but Quoy and Gaimard's genus name *Patelloïda* seems to claim usage on account of Gray's designation of *P. rugosa* Q. & G. as type. I regard this species as certainly referable to this group.

Eulima montagueana, sp. n. (Text-fig. 1 A, B.)

Shell of medium size for the genus, thin, smooth, solid, glassy, imperforate, not translucent, variced, many-whorled, sutures impressed. Colour milk-white. In shape it is sharply conical with the spire somewhat tending backwards. The largest specimen has the apex missing, but fourteen whorls remain. The next in size, which I select as the type, has the apical whorl somewhat bulbous and succeeded by fifteen whorls, the basal three or four whorls showing a peripheral keel. Varices regularly succeeding and advancing spirally can be observed on the last ten whorls; on the spire whorls these are too indistinct for recognition.

Aperture obliquely pyriform, outer lip simple but not thin, base somewhat contracted; columella straight and reflected as a slight callus which extends across the body-whorl to join the outer lip at the posterior angle.

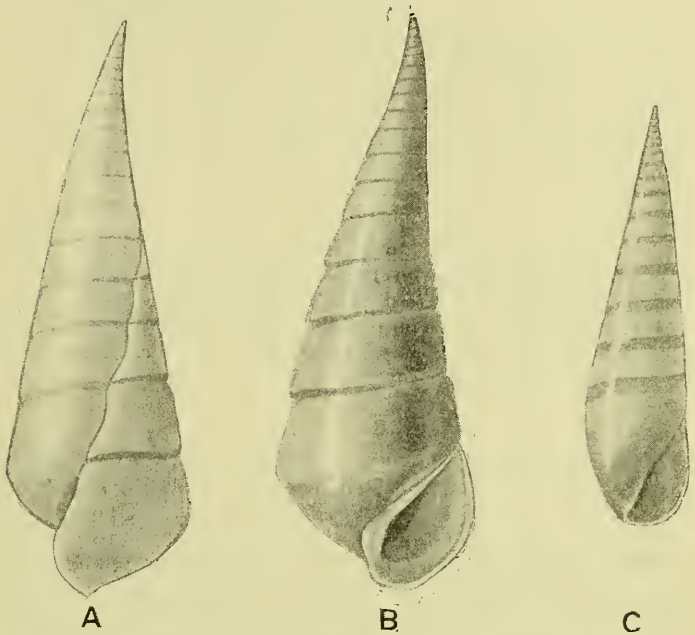
Length of type 17·5 mm., breadth 5·5 mm.

Habitat. Off Hermite Island, Monte Bello Group. Dredged in 4 fathoms

Remarks. *Melanella* Bowdich 1822 has been shown to have priority over *Eulima* Risso 1826; but as the type of the former is a "humpbacked" species it has been suggested that these might be separated generically, and *Eulima* might be retained with the conventional usage.

I have not yet examined the type of *Melanella*, but Australasian "humpbacks" seem to have apical features very distinct from species of *Eulima* occurring with them.

Text-figure 1.



A. Side view of *Eulima montagueana* showing lateral ascending varices.
B. Front view of *Eulima montagueana*.
C. *Subularia montebelloensis*.

Subularia montebelloensis, sp. n. (Text-figure 1 C.)

Shell small, thin, not translucent, slender, aciculate, imperforate, glossy, white, many-whorled, smooth. Apex very slender, the apical whorl minute with sixteen succeeding whorls, the sutures indistinct but followed by a transparent band, the remainder of the whorl milky.

The last whorl has the periphery rounded and varices do not appear to be present. The aperture is oval, anteriorly broadened and subchannelled; columella truncate, advancing obliquely and slightly reflected as a callus extending across the body-whorl.

Length of type 12·5 mm., breadth 3 mm.

Habitat. Off Hermite Island, Monte Bello Group. Dredged in 4 fathoms.

Remarks. A vague resemblance to *Eulima acicula* Gould may account for the previous non-recognition of this species. Tryon (Man. Conch. vol. viii. 1886) synonymised with that species, *aciculata* Sowb., *pyramidalis* Sowb., and *vitrea* A. Ad., an incongruous combination needing no criticism, but since that time little work appears to have been done on this group as regards Indo-Pacific species.

Tryon placed these in *Eulima* in the section *Subularia* Monterosato, which name was proposed to replace *Leiostraca* Adams, which was considered preoccupied. As there is a prior *Leiostracus* as well as *Liostraca* and *Liostracus*, I would agree in rejecting *Leiostraca*.

This species is not a typical *Subularia*, but might be referable to Monterosato's section *Acicularia*, but that name is preoccupied.

Natica vitellus (Linné, 1758).

I had determined the Monte Bello shell as *Nerita rufa* Born, and noted its absence from Hedley's Queensland List, before I received my friend's latest paper (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. vol. xxxviii. 1913), where on p. 299 he recorded this species from Palm Island, Queensland, and noted that the correct name for the species was as given above.

Scaphella zebra Leach, 1814, var.

The shells do not agree with typical *S. zebra*, from the East Coast of Australia. In the British Museum, similar shells from West Australia were named *S. ellioti* Sowerby. Upon investigation this name was found to have been given to a North Australian shell (Journ. de Conch. 3rd ser. vol. iv. p. 338, 1864; vol. v. p. 25, pl. iii. fig. 19, 1865), and the figure did not agree with West Australian examples. As far as I can trace, no name has yet been given to the West Australian shell. I, however, forbear its nomination, and in preference record it as above: it cannot be called *S. turneri*, as the figure of *Voluta turneri* Griffith and Pidgeon (Anim. Kingdom Cuv. vol. xii. Moll. pl. xl. fig. 1, Index, p. 601, 1834: no locality given) shows quite a different shell.

Scaphella hedleyi, nom. nov.

Scaphella reticulata (Reeve) does not appear in Hedley's Queensland List, but was added to that fauna by Shirley (Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, vol. xxiii. p. 99, 1911) from the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The species was described by Reeve in the Proc. Zool. Soc. (Lond.) 1843, p. 144, under the name *Voluta reticulata*, and figured in the Conch. Icon., *Voluta*, sp. 25, pl. xi. figs. 25, *a–b*.

That name, however, had been previously utililised by Linné (Syst. Nat. 12th ed. p. 1190, 1767) and Martyn (Univ. Conch. vol. iv. fig. 126, 1787), and as I have noted no synonymy I propose to rename Reeve's species as above. It gives me great pleasure to associate with such a beautiful shell the name of my friend Mr. C. Hedley. Sowerby's *V. gatliffi*, described from North Australia, differs in shape as well as coloration, and I know no other species that can be compared with this.

Conus anemone Lamarck, 1810.

In his latest paper cited above Hedley (p. 307) gave some notes on this species, observing that the West Australian shell seemed to be typical and noted it from Port Essington and also Tasmania. My specimens from Monte Bello Islands agree with his conclusions, so I anticipate that Verco's Geraldton record would also agree. If it be conceded that the East Australian shells are only subspecifically distinct (my own shells from Sydney, New South Wales, and Lord Howe Island agree with Hedley's remarks) then the names to be used would be

Conus anemone Lamarck. North, West, and South Australia;

of which *C. novæhollandiæ* A. Adams is an absolute synonym;

and

Conus maculosus Sowerby. East Australia and Lord Howe Island;

with *jukesii* Reeve, *maculatus* Sowerby, and *rossiteri* Brazier, as absolute synonyms.

Rhodostoma auris-felis (Bruguière, 1789).

The genus name here used was introduced by Swainson, Treat. Malac. pp. 208, 344, 1840, the species cited being *coffea* Chemn. 120, f. 1043; *fabula* Fér. Tab. Syst. 105, n. 24; and *nucleus* id. ib. n. 26. In the Tab. Syst. Moll. Férussac, p. 109 (or 105) included *fabula* in *Auricula* (*Conovulus*), and then proposed *Auricula* (*Cassidula*) *felis* Lamarck=*coffea* Chemn., and added *Auricula nucleus* without any subgeneric designation. *Cassidula* has been used for the group typified by *auris-felis* Bruguière (=*coffea* Chemn.) ever since this introduction, which only dates from 1821. In the Syst. Anim. p. 348, 1801, twenty years previously, Lamarck had proposed *Cassidulus* for an Echinid, which name is now generally accepted as invalidating *Cassidula*.